

Royal 73

The Macdonald College Fall Royal is a time of enjoyment competitions, and participation for all staff and students.

The 'Royal' was born in 1947-48, and modelled after the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, to show the College work to the community. This is our 27th Annual Royal (we had two in 1971).

There have been many changes in the Royal over the years. In 1971-72, it was moved from February to the Fall to take advantage of this beautiful season and make it easier for visitors to see all of the College. The department displays were moved from Brittain Hall, where they were individual booths, to the various departmental buildings. This was done in 1968 to make better use of perma-

nent resources of the departments. In 1970 the Faculty of Education moved to the Montreal Campus and we lost a valued section of the Royal.

The Royal lives and grows, changes are made each year, but, its primary purpose is still to show the community what we are doing at the college.

You may think you know all about Macdonald, but there is work being done of concern to all mankind and horizons that are just being approached - beyond them, who knows?

WE'RE CONCERNED about your future.

Welcome to Fall Royal '73. We hope you enjoy it.

Bob McClelland
President, Fall Royal '73

Schedule of Events

Thurs. Oct. 18

12:00 Pole Bash (outside C.C.)

5:00 Tractor Rodeo (Lower Campus)

Fri. Oct. 19

12:00 Stretcher Race (outside C.C.)

1:00 Staff Milking Contest (in Show Ring at Farm)

1:00-5:00 Openhouse (displays on campus, farm, and Arboretum)

7:00 West Indian Society Guest Speaker (C.C. Lounge)

8:30 Barn Dance (Farm Center) (free transportation from C.C.)

Sat. Oct. 20

10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Openhouse (displays on campus, farm and Arboretum)

10:00 A.M. Bicycle Race

9:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M. Homecoming Dance (C.C. Ballroom)

Snack Bar open 9:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M.

Sun. Oct. 21

12:00-5:00 P.M. Openhouse

(displays on campus, farm, and Arboretum)

Snack Bar open 11:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M.

Games for the Youthful Generation, near C.C. from 2 pm.

JEUX DU FALL ROYAL

"J'aimerais bien visiter le 'Fall Royal' du College Macdonald, mais les enfants." Si le problème se pose pour vous, oubliez-le.

En effet, samedi après-midi le 20 octobre à 2 heures, des jeux de style champêtre seront organisés pour occuper vos enfants: capturer des petits cochons, grimper à un poteau graissé, courir dans une poche ou avec une cuillère à la main, (et un oeuf dans la cuillère!) etc.

Mis sur pied par les étudiants du Collège Macdonald, ces jeux seront sans danger pour les enfants tout en leur apportant une détente dont vous pourrez sûrement profiter. Il y aura des prix pour les

gagnants. C'est donc un rendez-vous près du Centennial Center (le seul édifice moderne du campus).

En même temps vous pourrez profiter de l'occasion pour visiter les expositions sur le campus. Dans chacun des édifices, les étudiants représentant leur département vous accueilleront et répondront à vos questions. De nombreux kiosques sauront attirer votre attention et éveilleront en vous un intérêt nouveau pour le monde qui vous entoure. Alors parents et enfants sont cordialement invités à nous visiter samedi et dimanche, les 20 et 21 octobre à compter de midi.



The Harvest

VOL. XLVII - NO 3
MACDONALD COLLEGE - QUEBEC

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1973

WHELAN SPEAKS

Last Thursday, October 11th, 1973, the Quebec Farmer's Association held its meeting at Macdonald College. The main event of the day happened in the afternoon, as the federal minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene F. Whelan, gave a talk about agriculture and what the government is doing to help the farmers.

In front of an Assembly Hall half filled, the minister proceeded, in his own variation of Shakespearian English, to tell us how unjustly the farmers had been treated in recent years. He said that there is an actual need to increase food production, but that the farmers did not want to venture in a high capital investment when the market prices fluctuate so much.

To remove this insecurity, the government intends to guarantee to the farmers minimum prices on most agricultural products, in the same way that the government has protected the wheat producers on the Prairies.

The minister explained how agriculture had given a "free ride" to the rest of society. He brought out statistics: between August 1972 and August of this year, the average salary paid by industry had almost doubled, while the prices of food had increased by only 65%. But it is time, he continued, that the farmers receive fair prices, in order to keep in business and be able to increase production. It is unthinkable that food prices will ever go down, despite an increase in produc-

tion: costs of operation on the farm have increased as everything else, and these costs must be covered by the consumers.

The minister looked at the future, how bright it should be for the farmer, since the demand for food supplies was increasing and more money was available for the consumer to buy food. He noted particularly how generous the government has been for old age pension recipients and for veterans: these people can now afford to pay for the higher costing foods.

The federal government has tabled a white paper on the long term development of agriculture. The minister noted the main points concerning farmers from Eastern Canada. First, grain stocks will be more easily accessible all over Canada. Second, everyone

will be better informed about prices and sales in the whole country. Third, the federal government intends to help the provincial government with grain production and storing, especially in areas where cattle and poultry are raised. Fourth, the federal government would protect the farmer against dumping by providing funds at the time of seeding. Fifth, the government will guarantee minimum prices for crops, to make the market more predictable for the farmer.

After the minister had talked, an uninspiring question period was held. Fortunately, there was immediately afterwards a free wine and cheese reception, which was, in this reporter's opinion, the most enjoyable part of the afternoon.

P.S.



Don't miss Fall Royal and the chance to get aware about the latest improvements in agricultural technology!

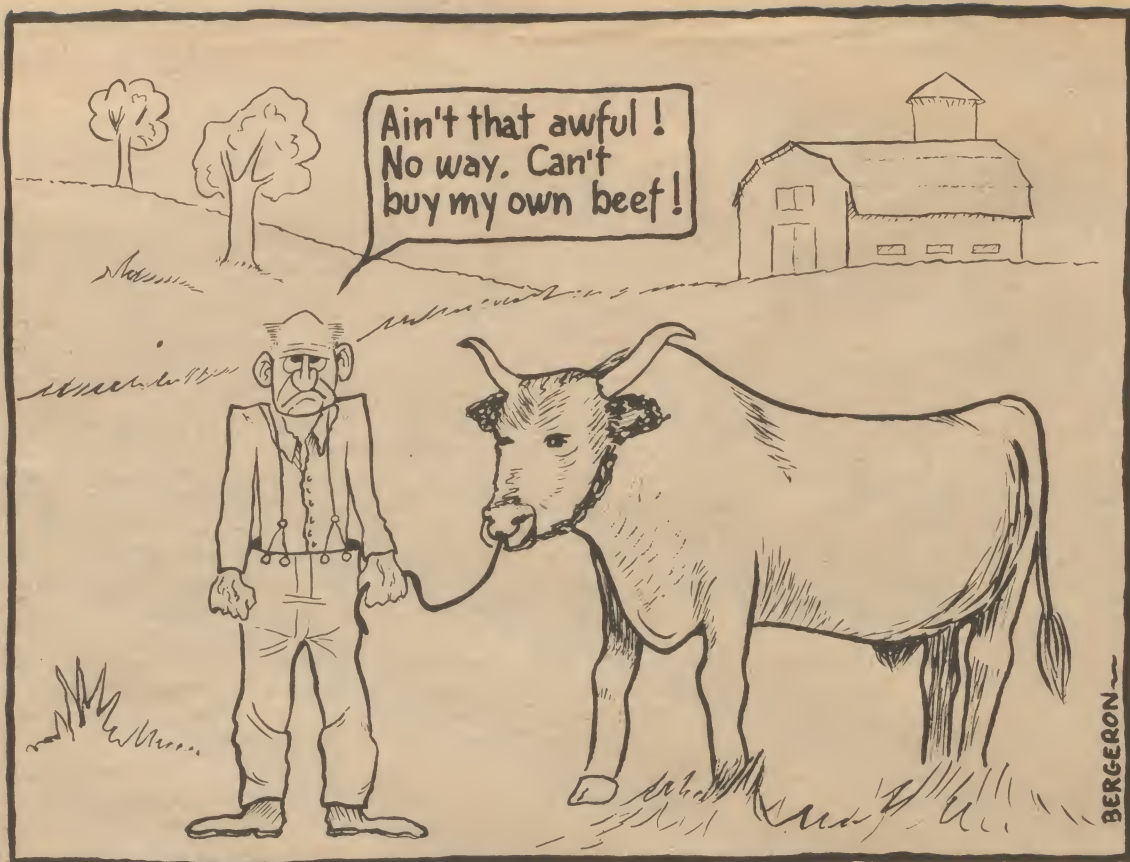
GAMES

Come try your hand at our country fair games. There'll be prizes for winners.

Ever tried to catch a greased pig or climb a pole with a prize at the top? Are you quick and agile? Enter the sack racing contest or the egg and spoon race. Got a big mouth, see if you can win the speed eating event.

We can't promise prizes for everybody but we will guarantee fun for all. So come and let yourself go from 2-4 pm Saturday, October 20th, outside the Centennial Center.

DON'T GIVE UP IF IT RAINS: we will set up game stands in the basement of the C.C. in that event.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bravo II

On Wednesday, October 10, 1973, a class meeting was called for the class of 1976 (UI), by the class executive of UIII. We had heard that the UI class was having some trouble 'pulling themselves together' so we took it upon ourselves to help them to organize themselves.

The attendance at the 7:00 P.M. meeting was not overwhelming, but at the same time it was not discouraging. There were about 25 people from UI present, 16 from Agriculture and 9 from Food Science.

We explained the need for their class to draw together and get their 'class spirit' going; we pummelled them with information about the role they would have to play on the Mac campus; and finally, just as we had most of them starting to doze, we

started the election of class executive members from both Agr. and F. Sc.

The following people were elected:

Agr.
Pres. Colin Baker - Eng.
V. Pres. Allen Grey - Eng.
A.U.S. Alf Moore - Gen. Agr.
F. Sc.
Pres. Ellen O'Connor
V. Pres. Helen Kollar
F.S.U.S. Margaret Walker
W.A.A. Wanda Trimeer
Sec - Treas. Alain Richard
- An. Sci.

We informed them of their duties, and they seemed more than willing to take things into their own hands.

Congratulations for caring and good luck at Mac to the class of 1976.

Signed by
-The Executive of the Class of 1974 Jim Gendron, president of the Class of 1974.

Pollution

Sir,

Some of the young people today are very concerned with air and water pollution. Many are very vocal about blaming others especially the older generation.

It has been said that example is one of the best teachers.

There is much room for improvement in Brittain Hall. Not only do many of the people smoke (thus polluting their lungs) but they throw their butts on the floor. This is especially noticeable on week-ends.

The young person that stole my grapes from the public fridge last week-end has no cause to call politicians crooked. He added insult to injury by throwing them at the front door. Another person of what mentality I cannot imagine unscrewed the taps on the fourth floor allowing water to run unchecked for many hours and damaging material.

Last but not least is the paper pollution that can be seen everywhere on the campus.

If the people that continually throw garbage on the ground had the job of cleaning it up for a few months, they might view this practice differently.

Jock Haliburton

Welcome 'The Harvest' to our community of the West Island

Since 1905 when Macdonald was born, the West Island has grown to 200,000 inhabitants. Yet, we have retained the University Climate of Mac, and now coupled with Jac, there is no stopping our growth.

Small brothers too, help big brothers grow.

Since Pompey - Graffiti is all but dead, even on the West Island, so communications through 'The Harvest' is a good way to grow.

- From a Baie d'Urfé-ite
(Parent and Voter)

BEL-VIEW SMOKED MEAT

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Editorial

In Favor of a Move

Much has been said about how bad and ridiculous a move of the Faculty of Agriculture to the McGill campus would be. How could one study agriculture in the city? What kind of practice would the student get? Meanwhile not so much has been said about the advantages of moving this faculty to Montreal. But many points, which I shall bring out here, tend to favor a move.

First let us look at the physical aspect. Once the Faculty of Agriculture moves (including of course the School of Food Science), the Macdonald campus can be relinquished almost wholly to John Abbott College. (The farm, the arboretum and a research center would remain in the hands of the Faculty of Agriculture). JAC would lose its feeling of dependency, being able to conduct by itself most activities on campus. JAC would have no more conflict with Macdonald College about space use. Moreover this campus is too big for Macdonald College alone (550 students), but suits much better the need of JAC (over 3000 students). A new building for the Faculty of Agriculture will cost much less than a new campus for John Abbott College.

Next the Faculty of Agriculture must decide on the kind of teaching it will give. I believe that teaching should be more theoretical (oriented towards basic science). Undoubtedly the quality of teaching would rise, since more competition, and perhaps cooperation, would lie across the street in the departments of Biology, Physics, Mathematics, and Economics of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Laboratories can be set up downtown, greenhouses can be built on building roofs, field trips can be held regularly to the farm. Particularly, summer work should be sought for every student in his field of study. This would be a much better experience: first learning the theory, clearly and correctly, then going out to work and apply this knowledge. This separation between practice and theory seems better than the hybrid arrangement of trying to learn theory and practice both at once, and succeeding halfassedly.

At McGill, the course of environmental studies will get a more widespread recognition. Being integrated to agriculture, the faculty will probably change its name to the Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Studies, which was suggested a few years ago.

Finally there is always a danger for students of getting lost in the maze of anonymity at McGill. But if the student associations within the faculty, the spirit of cooperation between departments and the traditions of this College keep going, one should not worry about this faculty losing its personality once downtown.

Why not move?

Philippe Savoie

The Harvest

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The ad rate for budgeted campus activities is 84 cents per column inch. Nonbudgeted campus activities see Ad Manager.

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Coût élevé de la nourriture

A QUI LA FAUTE?

La nourriture est chère! Et cette escalade des denrées alimentaires date d'environ un an. Certains déclareront que l'incompétence du gouvernement en est responsable; d'autres vous avoueront que les fermiers font des affaires d'or; et parfois on entend dire que ce sont les grosses compagnies qui se sont coalisées pour mieux vous faire payer. Vous nous direz que la situation est compliquée, mais nous vous le dévoilons, elle est complexe.

D'abord ce complot remonte à, non pas un, mais deux ans: le Pérou, à ce moment-là, décida d'étendre ses eaux territoriales de douze à cinquante miles, son but étant de préserver la faune marine en voie de disparition: notons que les motifs poursuivis sont louables et réels. Or le Pérou avec ces eaux territoriales est un des grands fournisseurs mondiaux de farine de poisson. Ce matériel, rappelons-le, est un des constituants protéiniques pour les rations alimentaires des bestiaux; il est mondiale-

ment connu et employé. En étendant ses frontières territoriales à cinquante milles de ses côtes, ce pays sud américain interdisait à tout autre pays d'utiliser ces ressources. Le monde se trouvait privé d'une source de première importance en matière protéinique. Ainsi était joué le premier acte.

Donc il fallait trouver une doublure à la farine de poisson qui soit riche en protéines et qui soit disponible en quantité industrielle. Entrée du second personnage, le tourteau de soya. On allait en produire et on en avait besoin; donc l'affaire pouvait être payante. Bien sûr, la fève soya n'allait pas supporter seule la désaffection de la farine de poisson: le blé, l'orge, grains de provende, maïs, graines oléagineuses, allaient sûrement donner un coup de main, mais le soya était la pièce d'achoppement.

Deuxième acte: Puis vint la saison de croissance de 1972. J'éponge les détails et vous rappelle les conséquences. Pour beaucoup de pays, chaque saison de croissance apporte ce dont ils ont besoin pour passer la saison morte; de plus certains devaient importer des denrées alimentaires pour constituer une réserve afin de conserver une marge

de sécurité. Mais en 1972, les conditions climatiques ont été si pauvres que de nombreux pays ont eu grande peine à nourrir leur population, production et importations incluses. Il advint que la médiocre récolte de 1972 fut consommée en totalité dans les mois qui suivirent; les réserves accumulées au cours des années furent nettoyées à fond et liquidées; ces réserves fondirent non seulement dans les pays à haute population mais aussi dans les pays hautement industrialisés ayant des excédents agricoles; ces derniers venaient en aide aux populations affamées grâce à leur surplus qu'ils vendaient la production agricole auparavant utilisée pour la diète animale, entraînait maintenant par la force des choses dans la diète humaine. Ces produits agricoles se raréfiaient, des populations étaient rationnées, et bien sûr, les prix montaient.

Mais ce n'est pas tout, il y a les conséquences des conséquences; les produits végétaux étaient plus coûteux; ils se vendaient à qui mieux mieux. Oui, mais qui? Il y avait du monde qui voulait en manger et aussi le fermier qui voulait nourrir son bétail; et pour ce dernier aussi les prix montaient; donc si le fermier désirait survivre, il devait monter les prix de ses produits. D'autre part, beaucoup de fermiers ne purent absorber cette hausse de coût et une proportion de producteurs débarquèrent de la course. Par le fait même la viande devint plus rare et plus coûteuse à produire. La nourriture recevait un autre coup de pied au cul et montait.

Dernier acte. Au Canada, ce printemps, la nourriture était chère bien qu'on en ait pas manqué. Les médias d'information, étayés du Bureau de la Statistique Canadienne, déclamaient de mois en mois, les hausses du coût de la nourriture; le consommateur, vous et moi, constatait, rechignait puis se résignait à payer le tribut de cette pièce de théâtre. Les gouvernements ne furent pas sans y mettre leurs grains de sel, ayant péché par démission ou omission; d'abord ils vendaient au plus offrant; ensuite bien que des stocks énormes aient été vendus, certaines réserves ont été cumulées, soit pour spéculer (jeu de certaines compagnies ou co-op), soit pour cumuler une réserve sécuritaire (jeux des gouvernements). Une politique s'élaborait (Gel des prix aux U.S.A.) et portait des fruits. Les compagnies intermédiaires, faisant lien entre producteurs et consommateurs,

étaient désireuses de participer à la foire et n'ont fait que suivre le mouvement!

Au cours de l'été 1972, les U.S.A. installèrent le gel des prix; les producteurs américains refusèrent de vendre, espérant obtenir un meilleur prix après la période de gel; les Américains manquant de viande, commencèrent à drainer la marchandise canadienne; cette dernière n'étant pas soumise au gel, était alléchée par un bon prix. Ainsi nous, Canadiens, allions subir une pénurie relative, spécialement en viande. Les producteurs agricoles étaient attirés par un champ d'attraction mieux rémunéré à l'extérieur du pays. Ce qui invita la viande à faire une autre petite escalade.

Le petit salarié est le plus touché dans la montée des prix; comparativement aux gens ayant une échelle de salaire plus élevée, il doit employer un plus haut pourcentage de son salaire pour la nourriture. Chez le payeur de taxes moyen, ce pourcentage est moins élevé, de fait les coûts peuvent lui apparaître moins frappants.

Tout le monde y trouve son bénéfice dans cette hausse des prix, excepté le consommateur. Le fermier, qui auparavant avait des problèmes, possède maintenant une entreprise fiable, la part de profits qui revient est mieux proportionnée en fonction de son rôle dans la chaîne alimentaire. Les entreprises intermédiaires, doivent sûrement avoir leur part de gains, bien que

nous n'ayons pas de résultats frais sur leur état financier. Le consommateur doit payer la note du spectacle; mais qu'il se console en se disant qu'il y a pire ailleurs; alors que la ménagère canadienne consacre environ 20% de son budget sur la nourriture, dans d'autres pays, la moyenne s'établit aux alentours de 40%.

L'agriculture a son importance dans notre société: les secousses économiques qui originent dans les explications sommaires, données dans cet article, démontrent que ce domaine doit être considéré sur le même pied qu'une industrie, de plus, la nourriture est une production industrielle essentielle dont nous avons besoin trois fois par jour. On doit ajouter que l'agriculture est peut-être la seule industrie qui dépend d'autant d'inpondérables; la température; de fait les risques encourus sont plus énormes et la marge de profits exigée ne reflète pas ces risques.

Il faudrait admettre que l'agriculture occupe une place importante dans notre économie et notre portefeuille mais cette place pourrait être plus grande et plus proportionnelle à son importance et ses risques encourus.

James Bourgeois

CHANGES I

The following are the results of the referendum that was held on Oct. 3, 1973 concerning the proposed changes in the constitution of the Macdonald College Student's Society. To be passed the changes required a 2/3 majority of votes cast.

1. The name Home Economics Society is changed to the Food Science Undergraduate Society.
2. A quorum of the Student's Society shall be 10%.
3. There will be two Members at Large and one Councillor from the Diploma in Agriculture, the latter being elected from students in the Diploma course.
4. There will be a student representative on McGill Board of Governors who is responsible to Student's Council.
5. All other grammatical and nomenclature changes were passed.
6. There will be no Varsity Athletics next year. The change in the constitution concerning the collection of \$10.00 for Varsity Athletics was defeated by a margin of 61 for, 52 against, or 65.9% for. (66.6% for was required to change this)
7. All monies and investments remain the property of McGill Faculty of Agriculture, regardless of any future decisions.

The proposed changes will now be forwarded to the McGill Senate, and if passed, will become effective next school year.

CHANGES II

At the latest Student Council meeting on Oct. 9, 1973, it was discovered that there was a grammatical error in one of the changes in the constitution, and so Article VI-Assets which read as follows; All monies and investments (bonds, savings certificate, etc) in the name of the Macdonald College Student's Society and the Macdonald College Centennial Center shall remain the sole possession of the student's of the Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College regardless of any future decisions, should read.

All monies and investments in the name of the Macdonald College Student's Society and the Macdonald College Centennial Center shall remain the sole possession of the Student's of the McGill Faculty of Agriculture, regardless of any future decisions.

Any person wishing to oppose this change is requested to submit to the Secretary of Student's Council a petition with 40 signatures on it stating why they feel the changes should not be made. This petition must be in before 5:00 P.M. Wednesday Oct. 31, 1973.

MEN'S WEAR
L.P. Brunet
57 STE-ANNE ST.
STE-ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE
457-2477

Pharmacie
HOULE
Pharmacy
27A Ste. Anne
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue
457-5143

Shoe Repair
B. BOURASSA, PROP.
41, STE-ANNE ST.
STE-ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE
TEL.: 457-5452

A letter from Art E. Seguin, Liberal candidate for the county of Pointe Claire

Dear Reader of "The Harvest",

October 29 is election day. I hope you will make use of your democratic right to vote. Your vote counts. It helps to determine your own future in Quebec.

Everyday your life and your well-being are affected by government.

I believe quite sincerely that in the Province of Quebec and in Pointe Claire County your choice ought to be the Liberal Party. Because the program of the liberal party will maintain the progress and stability which benefit us all. The job situation has improved in Quebec... Health and social services will be further expanded...The Liberal party will be giving more attention to the humanization of our society,

to the quality of life, to the sanity of our environment.

I have represented this area in the National Assembly since 1966. While I have initiated visible projects, such as the overpasses at intersections of highway 2-20; while I have been permanent chairman of some very vital Government Commissions and standing committees, much of my day-to-day work is done on behalf of constituents and proceeds quietly.

If I am elected and if you have problems that I can straighten out, do not hesitate to call or write to me. But above all, vote on October 29!

Sincerely
Art E. Seguin,
Liberal

Authorized by Fred Kelly, 93 Gables Court, Beaconsfield Official agent for Art Seguin.

LE QUÉBEC À L'HEURE DES ÉLECTIONS

Les élections, même si elles ne sont pas à elles seules une garantie de la véritable démocratie, ont au moins le mérite d'obliger la plupart des gens à une certaine réflexion. L'avenir de notre province doit être discuté encore une fois; il faut souhaiter que les élections du 29 octobre prochain suscitent un débat public où les citoyens chercheront ensemble à projeter l'avenir du Québec.

Au lieu d'examiner d'abord ce que chaque parti politique nous propose, il vaut mieux discuter de façon non partisane ce que doit devenir le Québec. Ainsi on peut décortiquer quelques thèmes qui sont particulièrement importants à notre avenir. Devons-nous abandonner notre économie au laissez-faire capitaliste ou plutôt tendre vers une économie plus dirigée? La politique sociale doit déterminer l'aide qu'on accordera à certains groupes de citoyens dans le besoin. Au point de vue politique, il faudra choisir entre l'indépendance ou le fédéralisme renouvelé, si ce dernier est possible. Enfin une politique culturelle cohérente doit être établie avant que notre peuple ne disparaisse.

Quand je pense à notre industrie primaire, je vois cette situation pénible où nos richesses naturelles sont liquidées aux Etats-Unis. Il faut donc chercher un plus grand contrôle de nos ressources, en particulier l'énergie hydroélectrique et les mines.

L'agriculture est un secteur où il a été difficile d'amener nos meilleures gens car il y a assez peu d'argent et autant de prestige. Pourtant il y a beaucoup de travail à faire, pour mieux équilibrer le traditionnel au nouveau. Ce qu'il faut évidemment ce ne sont pas des fonctionnaires qui vont seulement ordonner aux paysans ce qu'ils doivent faire, mais au contraire des fonctionnaires qui auraient une oreille attentive.

Dans l'industrie secondaire, il y a beaucoup de place pour plus de petits commerces dirigés par des gens d'ici. Que je ne dicte comme seul exemple le projet populaire de la cartonnerie de Cabano; un gouvernement plus attentif se trouvera sans doute devant une population plus imaginative que par le passé. Il est d'ailleurs important qu'on ne s'enfonce pas irrémédiablement dans la domination économique étrangère, autrement l'avenir ne sera plus entre nos mains.

Tout en regardant les avantages économiques on devrait considérer la qualité de la vie.

Mais pas à la façon d'un politicien inquiet de satisfaire tout le monde. Il faut prendre une position plus sévère. Il existe encore des industries qui trouvent avantageux de payer une amende quotidienne au lieu d'installer un système d'épuration pour les déchets industriels. Voilà une chose qui devrait être condamnée. Dans vingt ans d'ici, bien sûr, la compagnie aura fait son profit, le gouvernement aussi: les rivières où nous aurions peut-être aimé nous baigner seront mortes. Et nos enfants en souffriront, s'ils ont la chance de survivre.

Le social est au moins aussi complexe que l'économique puisqu'il doit s'occuper de la condition humaine qui n'est pas toujours la plus heureuse. C'est au moins du devoir de chacun d'aider son prochain: pourtant il est difficile de toujours avoir confiance en l'homme. C'est pourquoi il vaut mieux parfois confier au gouvernement quelques tâches nécessaires, aider les vieillards, les infirmes, les gens pauvres. Heureusement le ministre Castonguay a bien su donner plus de cohérence aux politiques sociales du gouvernement. Pourvu qu'on puisse continuer avec autant de logique et de bonté.

La question politique de la souveraineté mérite qu'on s'y arrête un peu, car la position de l'autruche ne sied pas lorsque l'avenir d'un peuple peut dépendre de la solution qu'on applique.

Le fédéralisme trop centralisateur aliène peu à peu chacune des provinces et pas seulement le Québec. Comment un gouvernement peut-il prétendre pouvoir prendre des décisions pour tous? Chaque province envisage des problèmes différents et chacune est souvent beaucoup plus compétente pour les résoudre que le gouvernement central. Aussi il faut être prudent quand on unit des populations qui parlent des

langues différentes: l'uniformité des politiques fédérales se heurte rapidement à des différences sociales profondes.

Bien sûr, certaines régions, même certaines provinces ont besoin d'une aide particulière qui ne peut provenir que d'un gouvernement central fédéral. Cependant chaque région devrait aspirer à une certaine indépendance et à une position à partir de laquelle elle serait capable de venir en aide à des régions moins bien pourvues.

Le fédéralisme a de grands mérites, dans la mesure où il est une union libre de province prêtes à faire certains sacrifices pour le bien commun. Il permet une redistribution plus équitable des richesses un bien entre des communautés différentes avec certains objectifs communs. Mais lorsque le gouvernement central essaie d'imposer une politique uniforme ou la diversité doit exister, le destin et la vie même de chacune des communautés sont étouffés. Alors il est grand temps de reconsidérer l'union fédéraliste.

Avant de courir aux abois, il faut bien sonder la réalité, en cet automne 1973. Il est clair que le gouvernement d'Ottawa avait essayé depuis quelques années d'imposer un pouvoir tentaculaire au détriment des provinces. Je crois pourtant que ce mouvement est en régression, surtout depuis l'élection, en octobre 1972, d'un gouvernement minoritaire libéral à Ottawa. Même, on est porté à croire que c'est d'abord l'Ouest du pays qui a vu les excès d'un pouvoir central trop fort: il est facile à comprendre qu'en Colombie Britannique on se soit méfié d'un gouvernement qui essaie d'imposer la langue française dans une région où elle est presque inusitée. Ou encore comment il est improbable qu'Ottawa règle seul les problèmes d'exportation du blé des Prai-

ries.

J'estime que la décentralisation se poursuivra lentement dans les prochaines décennies jusqu'à un équilibre et que chaque province pourra décider de son propre sort, tout en conservant certains liens nécessaires au bien commun.

Il est possible que j'erre. Si le gouvernement du Québec continue à perdre son pouvoir pendant les prochaines années en faveur du gouvernement d'Ottawa, il y aurait lieu de changer radicalement de position. A mon avis, il reste encore quelques années au fédéralisme à démontrer ses qualités. Cependant, je renouvelle ma confiance au fédéralisme, dans la mesure où celui-ci évolue vers un rôle plus humble et plus généreux à la fois.

Discuter au sujet d'une politique culturelle et linguistique devient presque superflu. Il faut simplement que le gouvernement agisse. Les temps nostalgiques des mécènes généraux sont révolus: l'état lui-même doit assurer la protection de notre histoire et doit encourager l'activité culturelle, au moins par une présence financière généreuse. La population saura bien trouver en elle-même les mécanismes pour stimuler l'activité intellectuelle et sportive, pour qu'une santé mentale et physique qu'on tarde à atteindre, peuple malade que nous sommes encore.

Ces réflexions nous mènent bien sûr à considérer les élections provinciales prochaines. Car après la réflexion, il faut choisir. Il faudrait examiner chaque parti présent dans ces élections, voir ce que chacun propose et comparer avec nos objectifs individuels et communs.

Je n'ai pas le savoir ex-

haustif pour rapporter avec précision le programme de chaque parti. Mais je peux voir assez clairement; l'union nationale a perdu sa place légitime sur l'échiquier politique à cause de son manque de programme cohérent pendant les dernières années. Le parti créditiste justifie sa présence marginale parce qu'il représente bien l'aliénation d'une partie des citoyens aux prises avec des problèmes économiques de survie et avec la difficulté de bien situer des valeurs traditionnelles dans un monde où le débit excessif d'information met en doute des vérités de naguère.

Le parti québécois a sans doute le programme politique le plus cohérent, parce qu'il est d'ailleurs global. Le prérequis de l'indépendance lèse cependant son impact. Car je crois sincèrement que son programme serait bien applicable dans un fédéralisme renouvelé, vers lequel le PQ, une fois au pouvoir, pourrait accélérer le mouvement.

Le parti libéral nous dirigera sans doute vers ce qui peut lui conserver le pouvoir. Il continuera ses réformes sociales, il arrivera bien un jour à doter le Québec d'une politique linguistique. Il n'oubliera pas non plus les intérêts de ses amis. Ainsi le parti libéral continuera peut-être pour un moment à trouver la faveur d'une majorité de la population.

Mais finalement, ce qui importe le plus c'est que chacun s'intéresse plus à la communauté à laquelle il appartient. La volonté de réfléchir à notre avenir collectif et de travailler ensemble à façonner notre pays émergera inévitablement.

Philippe Savoie

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RIGHT

In my last column I raised some issues concerning the loss of unity among Macdonald students and the absence of a Macdonald identity. It is my firm belief that the number one priority of Council should be to determine a course of action which will result in the re-establishment of these entities.

U.S. Senator Eugene McCarthy has stated, "No society can make orderly progress unless its philosophy, its policies, and its programs are reasonable in phase." It is one of the most relevant statements that has been made by a modern personage and it can be applied directly to our Students' Society in its present position.

The governing of our Society is very much out of phase as has been sufficiently demonstrated at Council meetings. On September 25 Council amended the Constitution of the Students' Society at a meeting that lasted exactly one hour. They had no basic philosophy, their policies were limited and vague, and as a result their program of changing the Constitution was unorganized and far short of what is needed.

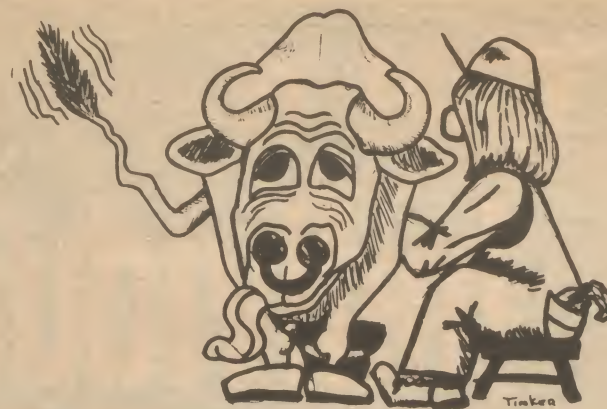
Athletics is the next major potential stumbling block and our Society has much to lose if Council doesn't get its proceedings in phase. Mac may not be allowed to participate in certain intercollegiate competition if John Abbott students continue to constitute part of its teams. At the last Council meeting the discussion of this problem was totally unorganized with no concrete proposals emerging as to what should be done.

What are the philosophies of Council? They haven't indicated that they have any. This is the reason their policies and programs are failing to effectively progress the state of our Students' Society. Process has taken away their initiative. Once Council members realize this and establish some basic philosophies they will find policy making much easier. The resulting programs then will have meaning and substance.

I suggest that three philosophies of Council should be unity of the Macdonald student society, a distant character for this society, and respect for this society. Without these there is little point in going through the motions of governing the student body or for the existence of our Students' Society: managers are all that is necessary for maintenance of the status quo. The purpose of Council is to lead the way in the development of the Students' Society.

G. Weaver

COMING EVENTS



Revised Free Skating Times

Monday 12.30 - 1.30
Tuesday 1.00 - 2.00
Wednesday 1.00 - 2.00
Friday 12.30 - 1.30
Sunday 2.00 - 4.00

Football: C.M.R. at Mac - Saturday, Oct. 20
U.Q.T.R. at Mac - Saturday, Oct. 27

Soccer:
C.M.R. at Mac - Saturday, Oct. 20
Bishop's at Mac - Friday, Oct. 26
Mac at Loyola - Sunday, Oct. 28

Hockey: Valleyfield at Mac - 8 PM (Exhibition)
McGill at Mac - 8 PM (Exhibition) Oct. 19 Oct. 26

Audubon Wildlife Film Series:
First film will be shown Thursday, Oct. 18 at 8:15 pm.
in the Assembly Hall, Main Building
Title: Florida's Cypress Sanctuary: Fisheating Creek,
with Richard Kern.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, Research Seminars,

Chemistry Building, 11.00 a.m.

Oct. 18 Complement Immunology, Dr. Hans Hueckel,
Macdonald College

Oct. 25 Seals and Man in Canada, Dr. David Sergeant,
Arctic Biological Station, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue.



LE PARTI QUÉBÉCOIS

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What is Individualism?

Man cannot survive except through the exercise of his reason. His well-being and happiness - his very existence - would be impossible to achieve and maintain, were it not for that unique faculty which is his reasoning mind. To plant crops, to make weapons for hunting and defense, to create even the most primitive clothes and shelter - man must think.

But this thinking process is not automatic. Man's rational faculty must be exercised by choice. To think, or on the other hand, to evade the responsibility of consciousness - this is man's basic choice, the source of his so called "free will".

Moreover, man's faculty of reason can only be exercised by individual minds. There is no such thing as a collective brain only the individual can initiate and sustain a thought process. An inventor, for example, stands on the foundations of knowledge laid by the thinking of countless others; but any new ground he breaks must be on the basis of his own independent thought. It is in this manner that all human progress is made.

As an entity with a volitional capacity to reason, every man is morally self-responsible. An individualist is one who accepts the responsibility of forming his own reasoned judgements and living by the work of his own mind.

Individualism is a concept with ethical, socio-political and psychological implications. Those implications are: ethically - rational self-interest; socio-politically - the concept of inalienable individual rights; psychologically - intellectual independence. Each of these aspects logically implies each of the others; all are derived from, and consistent with, man's rational nature.

Ethically, individualism implies that the proper standard of individual conduct is Man's Life - that is, the actions appropriate to the existence of a rational being. It implies that the highest purpose of individual conduct is one's own life - that is, one's own well-being and happiness. It implies that every man ought to live for his own sake, with rationality as his only proper guide to action, and his only happiness as his reward. (The full implications of this moral code of rational self-interest are presented in the works of Ayn Rand, especially *Atlas Shrugged* and *The Virtue of Selfishness*.)

Socially, individualism offers the following principle as the extension of its morality into interpersonal relationships: that every man is an end

in himself, not a means to the ends of others; nor can anybody demand that others be sacrificed for his sake. Properly, relationships between human beings consist of voluntary associations, and the voluntary trading of values to mutual benefit.

Politically, the embodiment of this social principle rests on the concept of inalienable individual rights. These rights derived from man's nature, include one's absolute right to set freely, without interference, in order to sustain his own life (the right to liberty); and one's absolute right to the full consequences of his own actions, including spiritual and material values (the right to pursue happiness and the right to own property). All rights are derived from man's most basic right: the right to his own life. The purpose of the concept of rights is to absolutely forbid the initiation of the use of force or coercion by any man or men against others.

To employ brute force against any man is to compel him to act against his own independent judgment, causing him to violate his conscience and integrity under the threat of harm or destruction. No long range plans, goals or values could be pursued if men had to live in the constant fearful expectation of arbitrary, unpredictable aggression. The bar on all forms of the initiation of force is the prerequisite of a civilized society.

Psychologically, individualism implies intellectual independence, or psychological sovereignty. This means that a man must think for himself, holding nothing above the reasoned convictions of his own mind. Only an individual mind can think, choose values, evaluate a given situation, and discover how to fulfill its own needs. If one is to achieve his own well-being, he cannot sacrifice what he knows to what others assert. To subordinate one's own convictions and thinking to the unbacked or unsupported or unconvincing arguments of others, is the abnegation of one's own mind, of one's own ego, of one's own identity. Intellectual independence is as much a prerequisite of human survival and happiness as is political independence - and even more so.

Observe that the moral, political and psychological aspects of individualism are all rooted in the nature of man's consciousness, and in the fundamental requirements of men's existence. In this regard, individualism stands unique among philosophical approaches.

The moral, political and psychological arch-enemy of individualism is any form of parasitism.

Morally, the antipode of rational self-interest is altruism - the doctrine that man ought to sacrifice himself for the sake of others. Politically, the antipode of individual rights is collectivism - the doctrine that the individual must be subordinate to the will of the group. Psychologically, the antipode of psychological sovereignty is psychological dependency - the subordination of one's own mind to the minds of others.

In the root and in intent, altruism, collectivism and psychological dependency constitute a rebellion against man's nature as a rational entity - a war upon man's very identity as man. They constitute parasitism elevated to the dignity of a philosophy. These doctrines not only assault man's right to exist for his own sake: they assault this ability to live at all. To live, man must think - create - act on his own judgment - bear the consequences of his actions. Yet the altruist-collectivist - dependency axis tells him: "Don't think - obey!" "Don't create - initiate!" "Don't act independently - follow the crowd!" "Don't achieve values - surrender them!" Every requirement of human survival is destroyed by these doctrines of self-sacrifice, ego-sacrifice, and mind sacrifice. Man has lifted himself from the cave by pursuing values - not surrendering them; by standing on the judgment of his mind - not sacrificing it; by self-supporting productivity - not free loading. Yet today, the philosophical code offered man is that appropriate only to a parasite.

If you now care to wonder at the sorry state of today's world - at the mindless irrationality, the unspeakable brutality, the desperate dependency - consider the nature of the doctrines which men have been taught to accept as valid.

Consider them. Then consider the alternatives presented by individualism. Consider the unprecedented degree of freedom and prosperity which was brought to the world by the only nation conceived and based upon the philosophy of individualism - and observe the consequences all around.

Then, if you understand the kind of hope which this philosophy holds for your own life and the entire world, join with us in helping to peacefully persuade others.

As an individual, you owe it to yourself.

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The Corporal Of Kopenick

Prologue:

You know that story of the Corporal of Kopenick? It really happened. Kopenick is a little city in Prussia, and before WW1 Prussia had a very military type of society; lots of uniformed people in the streets and if a youth could only get into the army and bring it a little further than private then he had made it, i.e. lots of honors for his happy family. It is in this Prussia that some day a little corporal had the idea of dressing himself as a General and, marching through the city, he ordered every uniformed gentleman to follow him; policemen, soldiers on leave, officers firemen etc... very quickly he had a whole bunch following him... Unfortunately he got arrested. But the idea ... The idea inspired the following poem.

Once upon a time there was a king....

And he was bored, and it was spring,
So he said, "bring my horse and my blue armour".
"I want to go to war" so swore the king
And a king who swears is quite a thing.

Poor people already fled to the hills,
Animals in the woods, rich people in their castles.

Sacristams sounded all churches bells
And everybody was shaking like hell.

The king's army passed through the valley
The king passing in front, sitting on his shining purebred
The king's army went through the country
And in the whole country, the country stood on it's head.

But there was a man in the country and he was blessed
With the habit of other men's habits wanting to dress;
He entered after dark into the king's pavilion
There he put the king's blue armour on.

And in the morning he spoke to the gathered troops.
It was quiet, every body listened and he solemnly said,
"It is peace, because...because war is stupid and mad".
And nobody, no soldier was unhappy with that.

From that day on, that man behaved like a king.
But there came a man riding through the lands
He screamed "we go to war, we have a war at hand"
But everybody laughed who saw him screaming without pants.

Jef Asnong

MAN

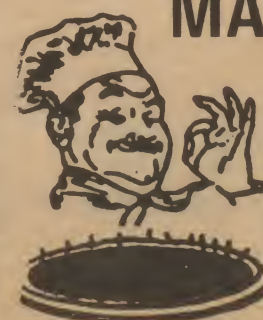
God created earth so man
Could have a place to live,
God created the waters so man
Could quench his thirst,
God created organisms so man
Could stop his hunger,
God created the sun so man

Could see the beautiful things about him.

But man destroyed the earth so that

He could be sheltered from the elements,
But man polluted the waters so that
He could become wealthy,
But man is ignorant about organisms
So they have also been destroyed,
But man created clouds so that
The sun no longer shines on the earth.

Anna Whitton



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M!M!M!M...! DELICIOUS

IS THIS THE WAY IT IS?

Once upon a time, in the land of NO-no, the king was walking in his new garden, when he noticed a strange new tree. On examining it closely, he discovered that it was a money tree. There were fully formed one dollar bills, two dollar bills and larger denominations. There was even five one thousand dollar bills.

Since the king had had no previous experience with money, he went to his advisors to discuss this strange turn of events. None of the cabinet ministers knew anything about money either, in fact the people of No-no did not use money. They used the barter system. Each worked at his own trade and exchanged his goods for things the others made.

There were no financial experts, economists, bankers or money lenders in this society. In fact everyone had to work for his own living!

The Prime minister, being a crafty rascal, and one who was always seeking ways of getting

something for nothing, had a bright idea.

"We will get the people to WANT this money rather than material goods, and our fortune will be made!" he exclaimed.

"But it is only paper", said the king. Why on earth would people want it? They can't wear it or eat it, in fact it doesn't even give off much heat when it is burned."

"That is true," agreed the Prime Minister, but we will brainwash the citizens. We will tell them how much easier it is to handle and store this paper, as compared to vegetables, livestock, or axe-handles.

The king and the councillors, keeping the source of money a secret, began to use the cabbage from the money tree. The Blacksmith was a little stubborn about accepting "money" instead of something "useful" but since he noticed others doing it, he gradually came around, too. People began to

use money in their own exchanges and soon most people seemed to prefer using money than the straight trade. Some individuals even wanted more money. They even went to the king to ask if they could have some of his.

The king called a meeting of the cabinet.

The king informed them that the money tree had died, and there was very little money left.

The brilliant prime minister again came to the rescue. "We will rent our money out at 10%, he proclaimed. "In that way we will get all out money back in seven years."

The Minister of Agriculture piped up. "Surely you can't expect people to pay for something they don't really need? They won't go along with that."

"Never overestimate the intelligence of the ordinary citizen", intoned the prime minister. As a carrot to the more intelligent ones we will advise them that they can rent out their money, too. They will be all the more anxious to get some. A man's greed will make him do strange things".

"You should know", quipped the minister of housing.

Soon the land of NO-no was booming and prosperous. Although the money tree had died, their seemed to be no lack of money. People were racing around in new cars, wages had gone up, fancy new houses were being built. Everything was perfect-almost.

The one fly in the ointment was that prices kept going up.

Money was now in such demand that 20% of the people were making a good living by just lending it. Cheques and promissary notes were much more common than the green paper from the original money tree.

Naturally the people were deeply in debt, and getting deeper, for how could they repay \$110.00 when they only borrowed \$100.00.

Many people had given up working altogether. However the king and council decided that they shouldn't starve, so they taxed the few people who

were still producing, in order to give subsistence allowance to the poor.

The king and council were wealthy beyond their wildest dreams. Further more, the hardest work they had to do was lugging bank notes to the safety deposit boxes and clipping coupons. Even though notes promising to pay had long ago taken over the money tree paper, the 10% was still in effect.

At one of the council meetings, some calculations were made, and it was discovered that the combined council was worth no less than \$100,000,000. All this had been parlayed from the original money tree which had only produced \$25,000. Many of the leading citizens of No-no also had tidy fortunes which were increasing at 10% or doubling every seven years.

Naturally the average citizen

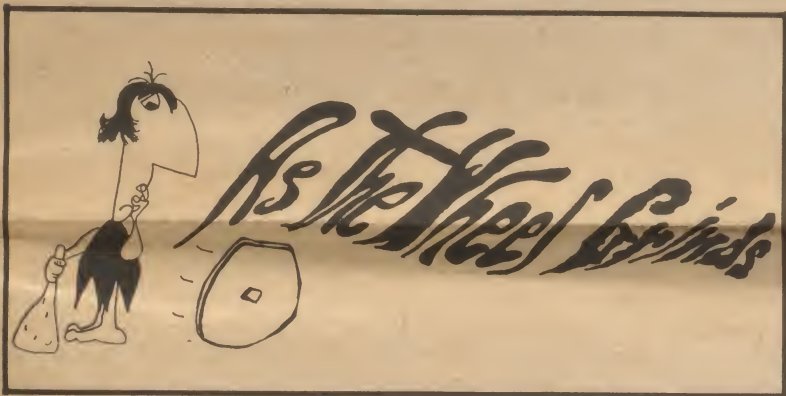
was going in debt by the same margin.

Finally, as happens to all mortals, the prime minister died. Unfortunately for the country, he could not take his great wealth with him. In fact his ostentatious, thriftless son inherited the whole thing. The young man decided to build a castle for his new bride.

At the rate wages were increasing and the growling militancy of the unions, the costs of building this wonderful mansion soared. The unthinking young man demanded cash payments for his bank notes. Even worse, he used his influence with the bankers, to stop lending so much money.

Since the boy was now worth no less than \$40 million dollars and there was no more than \$25,000 in currency in the whole land of No-no, prob-

Continued page 8



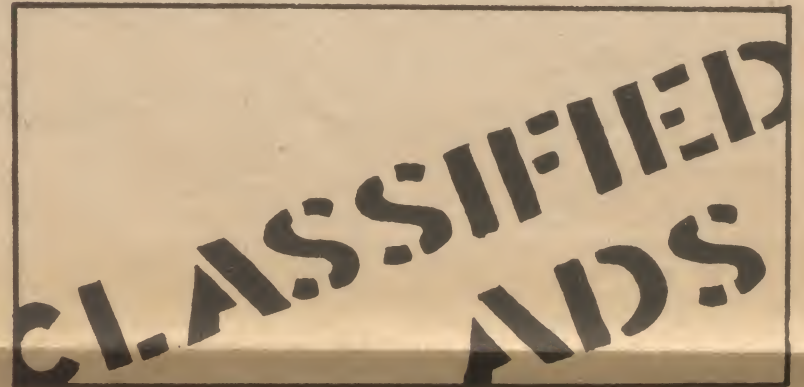
Oh my God, my head is spinning. Do I have to get up? Why did that F.S.U.S. marshall have to kick me in the head anyway? I didn't even want to know about this ROYAL but it was inevitable with Andy walking around with his ROYAL BALLOONS and Jennifer Blaving those YOU WE'RE CONCERNED buttons at me. Well night as well go, besides I've got to try my luck at the BIG BAKE-OFF. Oh, Oh, I should have said BURNOFF. I didn't know that gingerbread doesn't cook at 450%. Meanwhile, while I was trying to save it, some idiot ripped my Dam Oven Door off.

Oh ward HO - Tractor. Rodeo! No one told me it was on lower campus; come to think of it thought I did seem to get a few weird looks as I ploughed across the OVAL.

Luckily the Powder Puff Football. Fame was postponed until Halloween. These girls are usually like a bunch of animals; besides you would probably see a better display of football talent in a tribe of wild boars.

And to wrap it all off there is Homecoming Dance. So what if I made an ass of myself - I was Concerned and that's what a Royal is all about. So come on gang get in there and participate. Raise Hell! But BE CONCERNED.

In all seriousness thanks for all Your Hard Efforts Bob.



1. Lost 1 Rubber Ducky, down bathtub drain. If found please return to Steve Horner in 'The Big House' on Maple Ave.

2. Wanted: Husbands: please deliver to 3rd floor Main, C.O.D. No hubby, no money!

3. Congratulations: To G.R. and Mrs. Stewart on the birth of their daughter, Jennifer, this past summer. From Jim, Al and Bob.

4. Note to Grads: If, by some chance you have not placed a picture order for your Grad. Photo, contact Ken Bowe, his phone is 845-6782, 9-5 on weekdays.

5. Congratulations to DR. Rodger Titman, from the Fisheries and Wildlife Class.

6. To the Wildlifers: Marilyn had to cancel out, she's got V.D.

7. Commendation to the night Rent-a-cops, that was two for two weeks. From the Man in the Moon.

8. UI has a class executive! Class members, pay your fees.

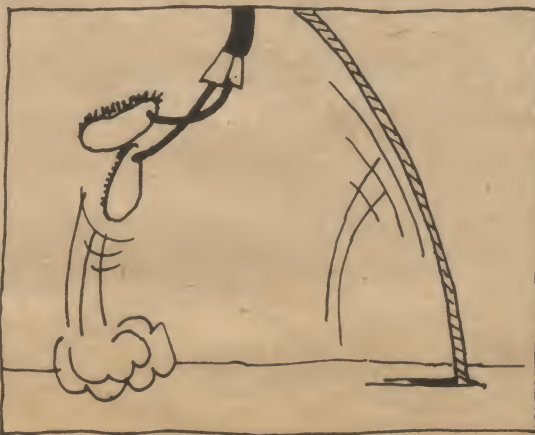
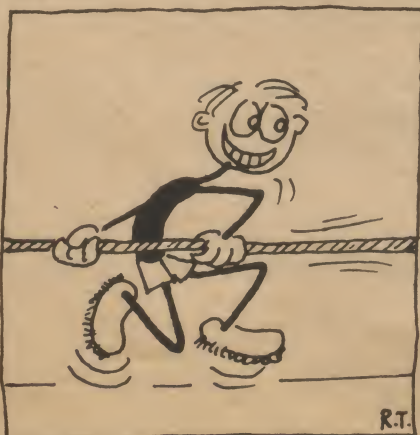
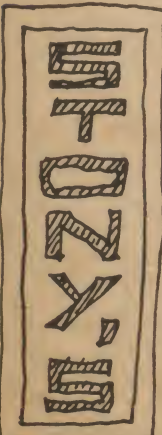
9. We think the Football Team is ALRIGHT! From some of the fans on 'The Quiet Side'.

10. To the person who drew the frontpiece for this paper: What is that broad going to do with that carrot she's picking? - Just Wondering.

11. Is it really true that 'The Hot House Classifieds' will replace 'As the Wheel Grinds'?

12. Bonne fête à James, l'illustre planteur de...; de la part de Joe, Serge, Roch, Claude, Paul-Emile, Alain, Dominic, Jean-Yves, Philippe, Yvon, Yves, Gilles, Jeff, Brenda, Kirstine, Colleen, Jennifer, Nancy, Judy, Peter, Beverly, Marie-France, Paul, maman, Pierre, Danielle, Diane, Charlie et tout le fan club.

13. We need more ads! Phone the hot house, at 457-9362, Mon., Wed., Tues., after 5 p.m.



SPORTS

R.M.C. DEFEATS THE CLANSMEN

The army came in ready to do battle, and then marched off with the victory by a margin of 2 points: the final score was RMC 14, Mac-Jac 12. This was the game that everyone hoped would break the Clansmen's losing streak, and it almost came to pass - almost. If the game had of been scored by halves it would have been a 1 - 1 tie. R.M.C. completely dominated the first half of the game and jumped of to a 14 - 0 lead, by almost running at will over the left side of the Mac-Jac line. The defense was unable to hold off a running attack by a team which was in some positons smaller than themselves. Not until late in the first half did it look like both offense and defense decided to play football. Midway through the 3rd, after an impressive drive of 50 yds. did Gendron connect Colin.

Boyle with a pass from the 7 year line for the Clansmen's first touchdown. The convert was missed by all people, Jamie Doyle. The kick wasn't even close and it was obvious that Jamie could not kick under pressure. After the loss of Ian Kirkpatrick as field goal and convert kicker it was Coach Wall's problem to find someone to do the job. On the day before the game several players were tried and Jamie was the winner of the contest. It was Coach Wall's choice.

It looked as though Max was going to put up a fight after all, as the offense moved the ball well but could not get any points. The defence toughened up and held RMC to the middle of the field. Some fine running by Peter Thompson brought the Clansmen to the 25 of RMC where Gendron hit Rick Calouri in the endzone from 25 yards out. The score was now 14 - 12 and Coach Wall decided to go for the 2 point running convert. The pass was just barely missed and the score remained unchanged.

Jim Donaghue

With less than 5 minutes left in the game Mac-Jac desperately needed more points for victory. After several turnovers of the ball, the Clansmen were left in possession with less than 3 minutes to go. Their offensive drive was halted at the PMC 27 with 3rd down 7 to go. With 3 points needed for a victory the field goal unit was called upon. After the last feeble convert kick one would have expected that Jamie Doyle would not be kicking, but lo and behold, on struts number 42. It was a crucial kick, and the game was theirs to be won. Needless to say the field goal was missed - by a great deal. One must question the Coach's choice. Rick Calouri had been punting well all day and probably could have done a better job. In fact I'm sure someone in the stands would have offered to do the kicking. Let it be known that this mistake does not reflect on Jamie. He played his usual good game on defence, but he cannot kick. Rumor has it that he was 3rd string kicker in high school.

As much as the team was disappointed, not to mention the fans, Coach Wall, they defended you in your choice of kickers. The fans however feel rather differently, and most of the things they did say were unprintable. What I have written thus far has mellowed considerably from how I felt right after the loss. I still think the coach made a boob. But the coaching staff has done things to the best of their ability, and everyone makes mistakes. As Gene Mauch once said: "When we won we were great, when we lost it was my fault".

Its over with and its time to look to the next game. The Clansmen meet the Military men from C.M.R. on Sat. the 13th. Good luck guys, we'll all be there.

Women Sports

Women's Intramural sports started off Monday of this week with basketball. The WAA invites new girls to join your fellow students every Monday from 7:00 to 10:00 pm in Britain Gym. Contact any WAA reps, or Walter Anderson, MAC's athletic director. We'll be playing volleyball, basketball and other sports that you're interested in.

Powderpuff football was slow in starting (due to initial lack of participation), the 1st practice only the very night before the game which was held Tuesday. Notices of practices and

meetings had been posted right alongside your WAA schedules in the Agriculture and Main buildings and Stewart Hall. Special thanks from the girls to their coaches from the men's football team for their help and interest.

Congratulations to be extended to any one who completes the bicycle race this Saturday. Why don't more of you come out and compete while there's still a chance?

Be watching for these schedules of next Monday's activities and see you there!

Linda Hink

CLANSMEN

Oh - hum.... Bishop's GAITERS 38, CLANSMENO. The GAITERS struck early and really never had to look back. Once again the pass killed the clansmen.... And when Bishop's wanted to run, they did it effectively. Poor tackling once again by the defence at times during this game. They must learn to back each other up on missed or partial tackles. Kicking becomes more important now with the departure of Kirk....?? Looks good. Exhibition on Sat. 13 against R.M.C. Not in the Q.U.A.A. this year, but in a junior league in Ontario, R.M.C. comes here with a 2 and 2 record. The competition should be closer for the Clansmen. Perhaps instead of bread and butter we could use some toast and jam on them.

C.M.R. this Saturday, the 20.

FIELD HOCKEY

Field Hockey this weekend proved to be a wear win for the small squad of 12. Bishop's Invitational Tournament, Saturday, Oct. 13th showed 7 teams of all calibers.

Mac - Jac played Massey Vanies and Bishop's University to end up in the finals playing a skilled team from the

U.S., Lyndon State College. Mac-Jac showed skills and energy to surprise the U.S. team and managed to hold them back to a 2-0 score.

The teams next tournament is Oct. 20th and 21st or Ste. Helen's Island. Come and support us!

The squad members are:

Jill Pangman
Pam Fullam
Kathy Van Hore
Nancy Chippindale
Judy Ware
Marj Bower
Ginny Honeyman
Debbie Chippindale
Martha Turnbull
Pam Spences
Sue Vickery
Nancy Saunders

Leftwing
Left Inner
Center Forward
Right Inner
Right Wing
Left Halfback
Center Halfback
Right Halfback
Left Fullback
Right Fullback
Goalie
Coach and spare

On October 29th
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